

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 22, 1857.

CARDINAL MAXIMS.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be established.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
10. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

First Ward, Alfred D. Barron, corner of E and Tenth streets.
 For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 K street.
 For Georgetown, Mr. Devine.
 For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and A streets, Island.
 For Sixth Ward, John Little.
 For Fifth Ward, Mortimer Smallwood, No. 274 North Capitol street, between B and C.
 Dr. J. W. Perkins, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

HENRY JOHNSON, our agent for 2d, 3d and 4th Wards, has established the following places for the accommodation of persons wishing to subscribe for the *American*. To insure punctuality, subscribers will please be particular and give the correct number of the houses, the name of the street or avenue it fronts on, and the name of the two streets it is between. We have a number of subscribers who have not been found by the editors in consequence of the imperfect, and, in many cases, inaccurate description of their residences:

2d Ward—B. W. Reed, grocery, corner of 14th and F streets.
 3d Ward—J. McNew, grocery, opposite N. J. market, on 7th street.
 4th Ward—Wm. Lord, grocery, corner 5th and G, No. 390.
 S. De Camp & Co., bookstore, 438, Pa. av., between 4 1/2 and 5th streets.

NOTE—No money is to be paid to the carrier for the paper. The agent himself is the only person to whom payments are to be made, and will be a receipted check.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. F. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

TERMS—The *American* will be issued twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the advertising patronage will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week, as Semi or Tri-weekly, Five Cents.

ADVERTISERS—Our terms of advertising will be, for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion two and a half cents. If you favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business in each trade.

See first page.

THE NAVY-YARD.

Twelve men and four boys were dismissed from the Navy Yard on Saturday last; the men being nearly all heads of families, and dependent on the labor of their hands and the sweat of their brows for their own and families' sustenance. The cause of these dismissals is well understood, if not avowed; namely—being born on American soil, and being an American feeling, and being Protestants. It is true, that two Romanists, and Democrats, of course, were among those dismissed; but this was done merely to disguise the motive; the latter will not remain unemployed many days, and will be fully compensated for whatever time they may have lost.

We learn that a regulation has been adopted by the Secretary of the Navy, by which the employing of laborers, mechanics, &c., has been taken from the chief officers of the Yard, and given to the headmen (usually termed *Bosses*) of the respective branches of labor; and we also learn the important fact, which gives us the reason why this change has been made, that all, or nearly all of the "bosses" are Roman Catholics; and that of eight steam engines in operation at the Yard, seven are in charge of Romanists. It is not necessary for us to tell our readers, or the American people, that Romanists never employ Protestants, so long as one of their own faith can be found, even though the latter may be infinitely inferior in skill, capacity and faithfulness, as a workman or mechanic. The consequence of all this is, that the Navy Yard is virtually in possession of the Jesuits and foreigners, and an American Protestant stands just the same chance of obtaining employment there, as he would of getting to be seen were the gates kept by the Grand Inquisitor, or the Pope himself.

It is pleasant for an American to visit this busy place, where cart loads of Uncle Sam's money are paid out to foreigners annually, and listen to the rich Irish brogue, and the soft German accent all around him, scarcely intermixed with a single word of plain English, spoken by an American tongue. But this is like everything else here.

STILL CLUB—By advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that this Club repeat their excursion to Leonardtown and Piney Point, on the 11th of September. The day before, who wrote a letter to a citizen of Leonardtown, on the 10th occasion, (preceding their arrival) informing the citizens that they were a band of Puff Blowers, or worse, and advising them not to suffer them to land, can save his paper in future. The members of the "Still Club" are gentlemen, and when they go, will be received with courtesy, treated with kindness, and invited to "come again."

BOLINBROKE, CHATHAM, BURKE, PITT, AND FOX.
 Bolinbroke, rich, dexterous, and fluent, the prince of rhetoricians. Chatham, condensed, pointed, and brilliant, inarguable in his co-operations, unequal in his efforts; but when he put forth his strength, striking with prodigious power, the weight, direction, and fire, of a thunderbolt; yet, like a thunderbolt, his eloquence was generated by the storm, and it only for the storm. Burke's larger scholarship and finer philosophy displayed an eloquence not less than that of the other, but more varied than the other, but still more chattering, more fluent, and fruitful of noble thoughts and pithy sayings; when he spoke, he seemed to be speaking less for the triumph of his party than for the welfare of the human race; all his speeches were profound wisdom administered to daily practice. The House, perpetually astonished at the elegant variety of his knowledge, by his sudden illustrations, gathered from every art and science, by the living epithets which he caught from every region of human research and reflected upon the subject before them, were yet more astonished by the practical simplicity of the richest efforts of his imagination.

Pitt and Fox became the arbiters of the House. The directness of their style was more congenial to their severe and trying time than the lavish grandeur and poetic magnificence of Burke.

ONE OF THE RESULTS.

The pretended riots of the 1st of June, in this city, have resulted in at least one instance, beneficially to the pseudo Democracy of Washington. Notwithstanding the slaughter of several members of the pseudo Democratic party, by the indiscriminate and reckless firing of the Marines upon unarmed bystanders, notwithstanding the failure of that party by means of grand jury reports and criminal prosecutions to annihilate the American party here, the pseudo Democrats have, nevertheless, realized a triumph in one respect, which they may possibly consider an equivalent for their loss as growing out of their shameless and villainous butcheries on that day. We allude to the success in displacing Alderman Emery, and in substituting Captain Goddard in his place by the partisan action and votes of the Board of Aldermen. That which was not directly effected by the obviously concocted affairs at the polls, (by means of which it was doubtless intended to exclude the ballots cast at the first precinct of the Fourth ward from being counted, and the result of which exclusion it was known, would give Capt. Goddard the election,) has finally been effected by the decision of the Board of Aldermen, given by a strict party vote, ousting Mr. Emery and admitting Captain Goddard to his seat. And how was this done? On what pretext was it accomplished? A brief review of the action of the anti-American Board of Aldermen in this question, is necessary to give our friends abroad, an inside view of the workings of pseudo Democracy, in the legislative halls of our municipality. Each ward of our city is entitled to two aldermen, chosen for two years, but who are elected each year alternately. The wards are divided into two precincts each. The first precinct of "Americans," and the second precinct of "Anti-Americans." If by any means the ballots of the first precinct could be thrown out, in counting the vote, the ballots cast in the second precinct would certainly ensure the election of an anti-American alderman, and anti-American members of the Common Council. This statement furnishes a clue to the purposes of the anti-Americans (from whom all the present police are selected) in permitting the affairs to be got up, which were witnessed on the day of election. It furnishes a clue to their purposes in voting in the anti-Americans early in the morning, and in seeking to alarm the honest and infirm of the American party by the threat previously made, that "if the Americans voted at all, it should be in the afternoon, and through a file of Marines."

These threats, it was reasonably supposed, would either prevent many Americans from going to the polls at that precinct, or it would breed such disturbances as might authorize the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council to throw out the votes of that precinct, in case of a contested election. Either of these results would ensure Capt. Goddard's election.

Mr. Emery (American) was, however, elected Alderman, by a majority of nine votes, whilst the anti-American candidates for the Common Council were chosen. In this state of things Capt. Goddard (anti-American candidate, and a Police Magistrate) contested the election of Mr. Emery, and the anti-American Committee of the Board of Aldermen, resorted to a new and ingenious mode of contesting the election. They assumed the position of the Corporation Attorney, and upon Capt. Goddard's proving by affidavits of some twenty odd naturalized citizens, that they intended to vote for Capt. Goddard, but were prevented by means of the disturbances at the polls, they overcame Mr. Emery's majority of nine votes, by such affidavits, he, Goddard, was entitled to a seat in that dignified body! And thus has Capt. Goddard been admitted to a seat, and Mr. Emery ousted therefrom, not by showing that Goddard received the largest number of votes, but by affidavits of persons who did not vote at all, but who now say they intended to vote for Goddard.

Can any similar case be found in the history of the British Parliament—of the Congress of the United States—of any State Legislature—of any Municipal Legislature, or of any other body of civilized men in Christendom? If so, go, gentlemen, please cite us the case! The Board of Aldermen of Washington, we apprehend, has given the world the first instance of such a usurpation of power—of such a palpable disregard of well-settled law—of such a partisan violation of private rights, in order to effect a diabolical party purpose.

Had the Board of Aldermen sent back the election to the people on the pretext that the alleged interruption at the polls prevented those from voting who had the right to do so, there might have been perhaps a show of excuse for that action, but to receive affidavits of the intention of persons to vote, in the place of ballots, when, for aught that appears, the affidants had not paid their taxes, or might have been otherwise disqualified from voting and liable to challenge, is more than repulsive—it is absurd.

And what demonstrates the absurdity of such a decision, it has been stated to us, upon good authority, that one of the affidants who swore that he intended to vote for Capt. Goddard, but was afraid to go to the polls, and whose vote was counted for Goddard, actually cast his vote in another Ward!! And yet that affiant cannot be punished for perjury, because his affidavit was not given under circumstances which make false swearing a punishable offence. Verily, pseudo Democracy is a beautiful delusion.

"DAMN IT HOW HE NICKS 'EM."
 Our bogroting "constitutional citizens" are having a grand time of it at the Navy-Yard, and, in consequence, as insolent and impudacious as a slave made overlord of a plantation. Mr. McNeary, who has risen, by Irish impudence, to be Navy Agent, not only speaks like one having authority, but seems to be clothed with plenary power, to set up and pull down, turn out and put in, whom it pleases him to frown upon or favor. If not a Jesuit himself, he is the willing tool of that Order, and has no wishes not in accordance with theirs, no favorites not theirs, and no "influence with the Government" that is not used to promote their views, and to make room for Romanists. Whomsoever he desires to be turned out, has to march; and whoever he recommends, is employed. A note from him to a "boss," is sufficient.

Another Irishman, named Boyd, is also a man of some "influence" in the Yard; by means of which he has been able to obtain the dismissal of a Mr. Hanson McKenny, a Virginian by birth, who has been at the head of the Machine's department—the pattern shop, for many years past; a faithful, upright man, father of a family and a good mechanic; but, unfortunately for himself, a Protestant; Boyd being of course a Roman Catholic. So go men and things at the Navy-Yard. Flattering and pleasant to native born Americans, truly!

There are 265 Roman Catholic Churches in the city of Rome, while the population is considerably below 200,000.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

We shall publish next week, from the Richmond Whig, an article upon the late Presidential campaign, to which we have written, remarking that Richmond is a little further south than Washington, and that consequently there is a shade of difference in the political views and feelings of the denizens of the two cities. The ideas of the Whig are much more in accordance with our own, in regard to the formation of a party opposed to the present demoralized, debased, plebeian, foreignized, rotten concern, self-styled the *Democratic party*, than are those expressed by papers which advocate the reorganization of the Whig party. It is absurd to think of doing this; it can no more be accomplished than the re-establishment of the old United States Bank, the re-animation and restoration of "the gallant Harry Clay," its glorious leader, whom all but the Seward Whigs would prefer to acknowledge as such, and to follow to the point where the fire was the hottest and the balls flew thickest. And after the base treachery manifested by so many of the old Whigs—after their desertion of their old standard and principles, going in a body over to the enemy's camp, and joining them in the fight against the candidate of their own party; using all their efforts to elevate to the Presidential seat one who had all his life bitterly opposed their old chief and party; who had not only countenanced, for long years, a calumny which he knew to be such, but had himself given rise to it—after all this, as well might the British Government think of again arming and trusting the revolted regiments of Sepoys, in India, as true, loyal, Henry Clay Whigs think of again trusting and acting cordially with the apostates and renegades now in the camp of their opponents, where they are flattered, caajoled, distrusted, and despised. The reorganization of the Whig party, then, is entirely out of the question, and may as well be given up first as last. It is *une affaire impossible*.

While we agree with the Whig, that there must and will be an organized opposition to the present rotten concern called the Democratic party, composed of constituent parts of other parties which circumstances have in a measure dissolved, yet, as Americans, we can have nothing to say at present as to the principles upon which such a party should be based, except this—that it will be futile to attempt to form such a party, without recognizing among its fundamental doctrines, to wit: that the right of suffrage must be everywhere confined to citizens of the United States; that the naturalization laws must be reformed and more rigidly enforced; that the introduction of paupers and felons into this country from other lands must be prohibited; and that foreign born citizens shall not have a better right to vote than native born citizens. One thing further, namely: that all interference of religion with politics, or politics with religion, shall be absolutely prohibited. As to the question of slavery, we think, with the Whig, that that is settled; at any rate, it must be excluded from the platform of such a party altogether; if not, it would prove a powder magazine placed in its very centre, to blow it into fragments at no distant day, as it has all others.

It has been by the aid of the foreigners that the present dominant, venal, spoils-loving party has always contrived to attain power; and with the same aid, pouring into the country by legions, and sought after and fraternized as soon as they touch American soil, they will always govern, or misgovern, the United States, unless the naturalization laws shall be so reformed as to prevent these aliens being transformed almost immediately into a locomotive and omnipresent voters, flying troops, to be despatched at a moment's notice to any point where an election is to take place, and a majority cannot be counted on without them. We repeat, that so long as by the present facilities the Democrats can transform thousands of aliens, not six months, perhaps not six days, in the country, into voters—can cause them to vote twice, thrice, and perhaps five times each, and can also use thousands of dead men's naturalization papers, as they now do, they can and will elect their own candidates for President and Vice President. It is by such frauds being practiced that the ballot box has ceased to be a true exponent of public opinion or expression of the wishes of the people. Should a new party be formed, to restore and preserve the purity of elections should be one of its first great objects. It should be a reform party; its purposes the public good; its means open, manly, and honest. There are Augean stables here in this city that require Herculean labor; let them be cleansed; let the departments be swept and purified, cleared of the drones and shavers, the noisy politicians, and such as have been pensioned upon salaries for past labors in the political field. Let the Capitol undergo the process of purification, and let its halls once more be filled by men worthy of their high position and the noble building that has been erected for their accommodation—such as have self-respect, a just appreciation of their high position as the representatives of a great nation, and who will therefore, when united in a body, command public respect.

The Jackson party was formed professedly to accomplish a great national reform; but no sooner did it attain power than this purpose was abandoned and the demoralizing "spoils doctrine" avowed and acted on, which has ever since been the distinguishing characteristic and the polluting motive of the leaders of that party, now the self-styled *Democratic*. Should another party be formed to accomplish the reformation so loudly called for, it must be honest, faithful, and efficient—true to itself and true to the country. Without the accomplishment of such a reform, our Government will soon become the most venal, dishonest, inefficient, and corrupt in the world.

THE CROPS IN CANADA AND WESTERN NEW YORK.—The crops everywhere, from Maine to this place, look fine. Wheat is being gathered, and promises an abundant reward for the labor bestowed. Potatoes are abundant. Oats a large yield. Peaches in abundance.

A farmer of thirty years experience, in this vicinity, remarked that the crops never looked better, although wheat in some instances has been injured by the midge or weevil.

In Canada West, from Montreal to Hamilton, the crops were looking finely. The drought for a few days has not essentially injured any vegetable. Let the man who soils for his daily bread take courage. The high prices paid for eatables, must give way to reasonable rates.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—We learn that on Thursday last, there was a general turn out of all the colored officials in this Department, of course, including the Patent Office. From good authority we have been informed that a colored gentleman for the last 15 or 16 years, has been "keeper of the seal" of the Patent Office; the impress of the seal, it will be recollected, gives official validity to all patent documents. We hope this movement of reform will be followed up—the Department is eminently susceptible of reform in its officials both white and colored, foreign and native.

THREE DAYS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19. The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, with Liverpool advices to the 8th inst., arrived at this port this morning.

Among the passengers in the Arabia is Madame Frezzolini, the celebrated soprano, who is engaged by Mr. Ullmann for the Academy of Music. Mrs. Witherspoon died on the passage.

A letter from Valencia, dated Aug. 8, says: The machinery for paying out the cable works perfectly, and we can telegraph through the whole cable without the least difficulty. We expect to arrive at Newfoundland in about twenty days after leaving this place.

The Emperor and Empress of France were on a visit to Queen Victoria.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable was landed at Valencia on the 8th inst., and the expedition had sailed.

The Italian conspirators against the life of the Emperor of France had been tried and found guilty.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives a rumor of the suspension of negotiations in the Spanish-Mexican question, without vouching for its correctness.

The preparations continued in Spain.

The misunderstanding between France and Turkey continued, although there was a doubtful report that the Turkish Cabinet had declared the Moldavia election void.

The Arabia sailed from Liverpool at 11 a. m. Saturday, 8th, and arrived at this port at 4, this p. m.

The steamship Khegness, which was to have left Liverpool for Newfoundland simultaneously with the Arabia, had been withdrawn, having been chartered by the government to convey troops to India.

The steamers Sarah Sands and Lebanon had also been taken off for India.

GRAND BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord Campbell presented a petition from the Queen and Princess of Wales, residing in England, expressing great regret at the revolt in India, and the suspicion attached to their relative, the ex-King. The petitioners stated that they had received assurances from the King that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the outbreak, and they prayed that the charges against him might be made known, so that he might establish his innocence.

The bill authorizing the embolment of the militia was read a second time, after a brief debate, in the course of which Lord Palmer and the Duke of Cambridge stated that efforts should be made to induce the requisite number of militiamen to volunteer for the regular army.

The expedition is said to have put to sea shortly after the landing of the cable, but as the telegraph line to Valencia was not completed, we were without information as to its progress.

The London correspondent of the *Paris Presse* says that Ledru Rollin has brought an action against the London Times for an article alluding to him in connection with the recently discovered conspiracy.

FRANCE.—The trial of the Italians, accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, has resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extended circumstances in favor of Barlotto and Gelli. The Court sentenced Barlotto to transportation for life, and Barlotto and Gelli to fifteen years' imprisonment.

SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter upon the Spanish Mexican question, says from 40 to 50,000 Mexicans were ready to march into the Mexican territory as auxiliaries against the Spaniards.

ITALY.—The search of an English steamer, in which it was suspected Mazzini was a passenger, by the officers at Naples, without any previous application for the consent, or presence of any British authority, was much talked of at Naples, and the correspondent of the *Times* believes that a remonstrance had been sent to the Neapolitan government, but without eliciting any answer.

TURKEY.—A despatch from Vienna states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople took leave on Friday, but before he left the Turkish government that he should not leave his post for some days.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 8. The *Times* City Article of Friday evening says, the Funds opened steady at the improved quotations of yesterday, and subsequently manifested a slight increase of firmness. There was alteration in the discount, market money, and some few transactions took place at 1 1/8 below the bank rate.

Major-General Wyndham has accepted an important command in India.

Expectation is now chiefly directed to the regular India and China telegraph, which may be looked for on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Morning Post publishes the following dispatches:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6. The Porte, having refused to amend the late elections in Moldavia, the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, have broken off diplomatic relations with that power.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed at 90 3/8 and 90 5/8, and for account at 90 7/8 and 91. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased 280,870. The money market was unchanged. American securities were generally without alteration.

THE FRUITS OF FILLIBUSTERISM.

A more saddening and sickening sight than that presented yesterday in front of the City Hall we have never witnessed. Over a hundred of the returned fillibusters were seated on the steps to the entrance. Private and suffering long-endured were marked on their countenances. Their unhealthily, spiritless look; their coarse, ill-worn, scanty clothing; their unwashed, shaven faces, produced in the sensitive beholder a train of feelings and reflections which no language can adequately describe. Many of them were barefoot; others limped with aching legs tied around their waists to the benches or benches; others wore the remnants of shoes held together by means of pieces of strings or twine.

Some two or three were distinguished by wearing black hats, dirty and dingy. A few looked like sailors picked up from some wreck, or taken from a barren coast on which they had been cast away. Their ragged and filthy garments were not soiled with dirt, yet they made a respectable appearance compared with some of their comrades. One poor fellow, who sat eating a crust of bread, had lost the use of one of his hands by a wound. He was of large, muscular frame, but his strength seemed to have been spent and his spirit completely broken. There were youths among them grown prematurely old. Their cheeks were of an ashy hue; their eyes listless and unresponsive. The gaity and elasticity of youth were gone. Hunger, and hardship had done their work.—*New York Sun.*

And yet the author and cause of all this, the stone-hearted WALKER, is greeted as a hero, and intends trying to raise another army to conquer Nicaragua, in order to make himself a great man!

The Democrats of Mississippi, says the Yazoo (Miss.) Banner, through their State convention, have denounced the administration of Kansas policy, and now the Democratic masses of the State are seconding it in their primary assemblies.

The Democrats of Lafayette county held a very large meeting on the 26th inst., and adopted resolutions of the strongest character cursing Gov. Walker and all who sustain or countenance him. Not a solitary voice is raised for the administration of Kansas put in all the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina or North Carolina.

RENEWAL OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—Advices received here state that hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. The latter attacked the Sioux near Lake Superior, took thirty scalps, and retreated down Red River.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools was held at the room of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The President, S. Y. ALLEN, in the Chair. Present, besides the President, Dr. S. A. H. McKim, (Secretary,) Messrs. Magruder, Fendleton, Polk, Wilson, Pearson and Harkness.

The Board was called to order, and the Secretary read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved of.

Messrs. Allen, Davis and Polk, the examination committee, reported on fourteen candidates, of whom Miss Abel, Miss Terry, Miss Reed, Miss Thompson and Miss Hall were favorably returned to the Board.

Mr. Pearson asked if it was understood that pupils who have been in the Public Schools are to be considered as members of the schools without being provided with tickets.

Mr. Magruder moved to get over that by giving all old pupils who are present on the first day of the no session admission without tickets, requiring all tardy pupils to go through the usual formalities.

Mr. Wilson supported this motion, and thought it the most prudent plan, but suggested that all pupils who may make application on the first day of the session have a right to admission whether old pupils or not.

Mr. Pearson said that that was what he desired, as, if all the old pupils were admitted without certificates, children who had been waiting for vacancies, perhaps for months, would have no chance to get into the schools.

Mr. Allen moved that all those pupils in good standing at the close of the scholastic year, with those on the register, be admitted.

Mr. Wilson thought that it would be better to leave the whole thing to the sub-board, who were perhaps the best judges of the claims of pupils.

Mr. Pearson moved to amend the rule so as to read, "that all children at the beginning of the year be admitted on a ticket only, without regard to the register."

Mr. Fendleton said that the use of the Public Schools was to perfect the education of pupils of the Primary Schools, and if children were to be indiscriminately admitted into the Public Schools, without regard to their respective positions therein, it would be suicidal to the Public Schools.

Mr. Allen modified his resolution so as to read as follows: "Resolved, That all pupils appearing on the first day, at the commencement of the scholastic year, shall be received by the teacher without a written permit, and that should there be any vacancy, those previously registered shall be entitled thereto."

The resolution was then adopted.

The Board then went into the election of teachers to fill the vacancies which were left open at the last meeting; and Miss Anna N. Adams was transferred from Primary School, No. 4, First district, to be principal of Primary No. 1, Fourth district.

Messrs. J. Mills, heretofore assistant in Male Primary, First district, was elected principal of Primary No. 4, First district.

Miss Henrietta Slater, heretofore assistant in Primary No. 3, First district, was elected principal of the same.

Miss Emily Robinson was elected assistant in Primary No. 8, to fill vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss Henrietta Slater.

Miss Martha E. Thompson was elected second assistant in Primary No. 1, Third district, and Miss Lydia E. Choate was elected first assistant in the same.

Miss Emma Reed was elected principal of Primary No. 4, Fourth district.

On motion of Mr. Allen, Mrs. Skidmore, who had been discharged from one of the Schools on account of insubordination, was again placed upon the list of applicants for re-appointment.

Miss Antoinette Hall was elected assistant in male Primary, First district.

The committee on books reported the following list of books to be used in the Public Schools during the ensuing school term, which was unanimously adopted by the Board.

List of books to be used in the District Schools.
 Holy Bible, Swan's Second Reader or Worcester's Speller, Appleton's Handbook of Anglo-Saxon Derivatives, Scholastic's Companion, Hildesheim's Reader, Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, Greenleaf's Grammar-school Arithmetic, Greenleaf's Higher Arithmetic, Greenleaf's Grammar, Green's Analysis, Cornell's Intermediate and Large Geography, Berard's History of United States, Worcester's History, Greenleaf's Algebra, Greenleaf's Geometry, Greenleaf's Mensuration, Keith on the Globes and Guy's Astronomy, Peterson's Familiar Science, Shulz's Governmental Instructor, Hickey's Constitution of the United States, Cutler's Physiology, Worcester's Dictionary.

List of books to be used in the Primary Schools.
 Holy Bible, Price's Speller, Swan's Exercises in Spelling, Swan's Primary and Grammar School Readers, E. Greenleaf's First and Second (lower classes.) Cornell's Primary and Intermediate Geography, Parley's First Book of History, Payson & Dutton's Writing Books, Worcester's Dictionary.

The Board, on motion, then adjourned.

COTTON MILLS STOPPED.—The number of cotton looms that have stopped in New England, in consequence of the high price of cotton and the low price of goods, is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more as fast as the yarn runs out. We heard yesterday of two large mills that will run only till the cotton now in process of manufacture is exhausted. This is the only remedy, as the cotton is the only article of the evil is not there; it is the over supply of cotton machinery. The looms now in operation are not only too many for the supply of cotton; they are too many for the demand for cotton goods at any time like the prices which alone, at the present cost of the raw material, can return a new dollar for an old one. In New England, the cotton looms have been stopped, and prices of goods are reduced to this judicious curtailment of production.—*Providence Journal.*

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—The Indians are few in number, perhaps two hundred; of these fifty are warriors, the rest women and children. All are half-starved, and the warriors are very poorly supplied with arms and ammunition. It would be folly for them to come to a pitched battle with the United States troops under these circumstances, or even to make any thing like an effectual attack. They lie concealed in the hammocks, stealthily procuring food from their patches of potatoes, pumpkins, corn, and beans, and from the streams which abound in fish, and when the hammock is approached by scouts they at once plunge into the glades, which are covered with saw-grass higher than their heads and filled with water and mud from knee to waist deep; and it is only by pursuing their trail through this morass of saw-grass, mud, and water that any of them are ever taken. Most of the prisoners yet taken are old and feeble men, women, and children.—*Savannah Georgian.*

TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE.—The tenth annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute opens on the 29th of September, and the Institute Hall will be open for the reception of goods on the 22d of September. From the inquiries made in regard to it, we judge there will be a large attendance at this Fair from Washington City.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Eliza Allen, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands, was a native of Northfield, Mass. Mr. Allen spent the winter in this city.

The widowed mother of Eugene Sue married Dr. Nathaniel Miles, formerly of Boston, and died several years since of a fall at Sea.

The late Mrs. Brown, Irish, who died recently at Providence, left \$20,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes, in accordance with instructions, which he gave to his executor.

Mr. Everett delivered his lecture on Washington, at Newport, on Monday evening, and is to repeat it at the same place on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, to accommodate those who could not obtain admission to the hall.

Mr. Editor: I advise those of our American friends in this city, who have hitherto been subscribers for the "Baltimore Sun," to be no longer misled by that hypocritical sheet, whose affected neutrality is but a mask to conceal its Democratic and foreign predilections. I unhesitatingly affirm my sincere belief, that this paper has done more to injure the American party, than all the Sag Night journals in the country. In its reports of the "Election Riot" trial, I find every anti-American evidence given out in full, with some curious additions, while the American testimony is suppressed, with the jaundiced remark, that "their evidence was substantially the same, and elicited nothing new." The Americans of this city must be truly delighted with such impartiality, especially as Judge Crawford, and his unprejudiced jury, have given